

By Authority.

TENDERS FOR LOANS ON EXCHEQUER BILLS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that sealed tenders will be received by him up to the first of January next ensuing, from all parties willing to make loans on Exchequer Bills for two years, the bills to be payable to bearer, and the interest to be paid every six months, and to be so provided for by four coupons to each bill.

Fifty Bills of Five Hundred Dollars each, One Hundred and twenty-five Bills of One Hundred Dollars each, and Two Hundred and Fifty Bills of Fifty dollars each, will be issued, so as to complete the sum (not to exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars).

Each tenderer is to state the rate of interest per annum which he demands, and the time when he intends to pay the money into the Treasury—to write at top of his letter, "Tender for Exchequer Bills"—to seal it, and address it to the undersigned.

The undersigned will not accept tenders where the rate of interest desired appears to him to be too high.

L. KAMEHAMEHA,
Acting Minister of Finance.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1856.

The *Advertiser* has entered this week into certain explanations, and the high wind of indignation which whistled about our ears in No. 11 has moderated very perceptibly in its No. 12. It did not assert, it now says, that any Minister has ever committed a breach of trust. The mismanaged funds expended were, in point of fact, only the produce of taxes collected in the regions of political license, and the whims which had dictated their disbursement were not whims that ever did exist, or have any present being, but whims that might, could or would, although of course they never should, exist. For the past tense read the future. Instead of the indicative mood you are to understand the conditional, and give the *Advertiser* credit for having changed its mood. What in the previous article it declared to be a *fait accompli*, it does not look upon now as even probable, but only "possible."

It goes on to furnish us with a list of improvements that might be introduced into the system of collecting, and then transmitting to the central government the various taxes, etc., collected throughout the islands. That is all sensible enough; and why did it not talk of the system in the first instance, and blame it if it deserved blame, instead of getting its back up at those who cannot travel beyond the circle with which the Legislature has surrounded them. Our contemporary must not suppose that the idea of an auditor has now for the first time been entertained, or that it least like a novelty from its paternal brain, Minerva-like, arose *cap-a-pis*. Everybody knows that we had an auditor till the Legislature dispensed with his services. How much one of the Ministers who was already in office in 1850, wished to escape the surveillance of such an officer, provided with ample power, acting under a compendious system, may be proved easily enough by the first words of a project of law that year prepared by Mr. Wyllie, and introduced before the Legislature. They are as follows:

"Whereas, it is expedient to provide for the uniformity, regularity and accuracy of all accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the King's monies, and of all officers receiving salaries from the King, paid out of His Majesty's Treasury; Therefore

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the King's Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled, that from the date of the publication hereof, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, within fourteen days after the period fixed by law for the presentation of accounts for audit, to present to the Minister of Finance a list of all the Heads of Departments and other officers of the King who have not presented their accounts for audit, and from the date of such notification it shall be the duty of the Minister of Finance to suspend the payment of the current salaries of such defaulters, until after their accounts shall have been presented and duly audited."

It did seem to us a little far-fetched to assert that such an officer, the general scope of whose powers may be judged of by the specimen given, would prove "offensive" to those who advocated his appointment. As the senior Journal we may perhaps make bold to warn our young friend against opening a manufactory of facts. The bogus article is not in sufficient demand to authorize the speculation. Our community is satisfied with the old thing—clumsy, no doubt, at times, but better in the long run than any new-fangled gim-crack imitations. Wooden nutmegs look well, but they do not stand the test of the grater. Talking of nutmegs and other spicy articles, we may observe that although the public likes the soup served up for it to be pretty well seasoned—the palate being a little callous—it will nevertheless snuff away its little unless the "stock" be good and have some body to it.

Meeting of the Board of Managers of the R. H. Agricultural Society.

The board met, pursuant to a call of the President, on Friday Sept. 12th, at Judge Lee's Chambers.

William Webster was unanimously elected a member of the Executive Committee, vice S. N. Castle resigned.

The President made a report as chairman of the Committee on birds, seeds, &c. The attempt to introduce insectivorous birds from Puget Sound, per *Cygnus*, had been unsuccessful. Mr. Bartlett, who had been furnished with funds for the purpose, having found it impossible to procure them on account of the disturbed state of the country. The Committee are now hoping to receive some from California, having taken steps to procure them.

The necessity of some measure to protect the quail and dove, which have begun to increase on Oahu, was discussed.

The subject of importing a stallion and bull for the Society, which had been referred to a Committee at a previous meeting, was brought up and considered. Owing to the heavy loss recently sustained by the Society, it was deemed best to postpone further action in the matter till the Society were in funds. Voted, That the Committee on birds, seeds, &c., be also authorized to procure the honey bee from California. Voted, That the Society offer a premium of \$100 for the first ten pounds of cotton not less than two hundred pounds each, in shipping condition, grown on the islands by the exhibitor, who must be a member of the Society.

Dr. Hillebrand suggested as the opuntia tuna, or prickly pear, which grows so readily here, is the

species on which the cochineal insect feeds, that measures be taken for its introduction here. He thought it would prove valuable as an export, and that the business would prove admirably adapted to the habits of the natives.

Voted, That Dr. Hillebrand be authorized to take measures for the introduction of the cochineal, and to draw on the Treasurer for the funds necessary for that purpose to the amount of \$100. The President appointed E. O. Hall, J. H. Wood and Dr. Hillebrand, a printing Committee, to select and publish the most valuable of the reports and transactions for 1856.

Voted, That the President be authorized to order the premiums awarded at the last exhibition.

Voted, That a Committee of one be appointed by the President to search for a suitable room for the Society at a rent within its means, in which can be deposited the library of the Society, the periodicals, &c., specimens of the products of the islands, and of the geology, natural history, &c. Said room to be open to members, strangers and ladies.

J. H. Wood, appointed.

The subject of a public nursery was discussed, and its importance admitted. The want of means for securing the Board from taking immediate measures to carry out this desirable object. The President stated that if the Government would put the Society in possession of fifty acres of land granted some years since for this purpose, with power to dispose of a portion to raise means for the improvement of the rest, the object could readily be accomplished, and a public nursery could be established that should be an ornament to the Islands, a means of disseminating new seeds, plants and trees, and one that he thought could eventually be made profitable. The Government had always been ready to promote the objects of the Society, and he thought would be ready now on a proper statement of the case, to place the Society in possession of the land with the requisite permission to dispose of such portions as were necessary. It was resolved that vigorous efforts should be made to interest the community in this object, and to induce the residents to become members of the Society, in order to raise funds for this purpose. After discussing various other desirable objects for the accomplishment of which, funds were only needed, the Board adjourned.

E. O. HALL,
Recording Secretary.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Polynesian:

Sir—I beg to correct, through the medium of your columns, a statement which appeared in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 18th inst., stating that the buildings destroyed by fire on Saturday morning belonged to H. H. Sawyer, Esq. The buildings mentioned, consisting of the landing stage, I erected myself at a great expense; the ground being leased from Mr. Sawyer, and having two and a half years to run. My loss is between fourteen and fifteen hundred dollars.

J. R. BOND.

FOREIGN NEWS.

United States.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—Eighty cases of yellow fever have occurred at Quarantine, at New York. Of these forty-six have come directly from shipboard, ten from the neighboring village, and seventeen from the city; but all are traceable directly to infection taken from ships in the harbor. In one case three men sickened from jumping out an infected vessel from St. Thomas, at the foot of Cortland street; the others were Custom House officers and captains of vessels or their families, who had come up to the city, but all were returned to the Marine Hospital, where the treatment was very successful, as of the whole number but eight persons are reported to have died. From this it will be seen that there is absolutely no fever in New York; all of it is imported.

A TERRIBLE RESULT.—The following table exhibits the number of killed and wounded by a dread steamboat accident during the month of July at the last.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Railroad accidents,	78	167
Steamboat accidents,	12	10
By fires,	62	5
Total,	152	182
Property destroyed by fire,	\$1,121,000	

NAVAL.—The Navy Department has advised that the U. S. ship-of-war *Levant*, Commander Wm. Smith, arrived at Hongkong on the 12th May, 1856, in ninety-eight days from the Cape of Good Hope, passing through the Straits of Sundra and the China Sea. She sailed from New York on the 15th of last November. The *Vandalia* sailed from Hongkong on the 24 of May, 1856, for Boston. The *San Jacinto* was daily expected at Hongkong for Siam.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.—By the arrival of the steamship *Daniel Webster* at Apia, we learn that a large British fleet has recently arrived at San Juan del Norte, consisting of the following named vessels:

Orion,	91 guns,
Impetuous,	40 "
Arrogant,	46 "
Eurydice,	26 "
Capek,	21 "
Tartar,	24 "
Archipel,	16 "

And the gun boats *Victor*, *Pioneer* and *Intrepid*, each with 6 guns. Eight others are to be expected.

Were it not for the assurance lately given by Lord Palmerston in the British House of Lords, that the assembling of such a large number of vessels at San Juan might be regarded as a hostile demonstration on the part of Great Britain towards the United States.

[*Panama Star and Herald.*]

SAVAGE ASSAULT IN NEW YORK.—A late Member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, Mr. Edward A. Jessell, a resident of Jersey City, who recently returned from San Francisco, and who while there was a member of the Vigilance Committee, was attacked on Monday evening by Andy Sheehan, a fellow well known to the prize-fighting community, who beat him in a terrible manner. It appears that Sheehan had known Mr. Jessell by sight, in California, and happened to meet him at the corner of East Broadway and Catharine streets, on Monday night, he accosted him, and accused him of having aided in the capture of Yankee Sullivan, and acted with the Vigilance Committee in their crusade against the gamblers and others who were expelled from the state. He then fell upon Mr. Jessell and beat him until he was knocked off by some bystanders. No policeman was about, and Sheehan escaped arrest at the time, but on Tuesday he was captured by Officer Masterton of the Chief's Bureau; but as Mr. Jessell had no complaint against him, he was released from custody. Later in the day Mr. J. made a complaint against him before Justice Welsh, who issued a warrant for his arrest. At the time of the assault Mr. J. had in his shirt bosom a pin containing twenty-five diamonds, which he valued at \$500, which was missing immediately afterward, and has not been seen by him since. [*N. Y. Tribune.*]

A BLACK BUSINESS.—The New Orleans Creole of the 21st July, says there are appearances of serious disturbances on the border of Texas and Louisiana. Certain free negroes, mulattoes and white men, who had been ordered by the Sheriff at their head, who had refused to do so, and have been killed, and some four miles above Madison. They are reported to have a hundred guns, besides pistols and bowie knives, and to be well armed for their opponents.

GEN. TOM THUMB ROBBED OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF JEWELRY.—Tom Thumb's agent called upon at a late hour last night, and informed us that the little General had been robbed of all the jewels he had received as presents during the last eight or nine years, and amounting in value about twenty thousand dollars. They were deposited on a chair near the piano, in the Melodion Hall, with the intention of exhibiting them to the audience after the General's levee had closed, as is the usual custom—but when the time came for displaying them, it was discovered that they were missing. It is supposed that it is a premeditated robbery, with one or more persons, and who has a woman accomplice. The box which contained them was between two and three feet long. [*Cincinnati Com., July 22d.*]

OCEAN POSTAL FACILITIES.—In the Senate, on the 25th July, Mr. Clayton of Delaware presented a petition from Mr. Vanderbilt, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with him for carrying the mail in steamships from New York to Southampton.

Mr. Clayton also introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

red, proposing monthly trips for ten years, at a compensation of \$15,000 the round trip. The Government having the power to increase the same to semi-monthly service by giving sufficient notice, and to appropriate to its use any or all of the steamships, at a price to be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Vanderbilt, and in case of disagreement, their price to be determined by valuation.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN CONGRESS.—In the Senate on July 25th, on the motion of Mr. Pugh of Ohio, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any application had been made to him by the Governor of California to maintain the laws and peace of that State against the usurped authority of the Vigilance Committee, and also to communicate whatever information he may have respecting the Vigilance Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Sandy Hook with Liverpool dates to July 23.

The news relate mainly to the outbreak of civil war in Spain. The statements representing its progress and prospects are very conflicting. It would appear that O'Donnell had previously prepared to crush any manifestation, and assembled in and around Madrid 18,000 troops. Against this force the National Guard and citizens held their ground for thirty hours, and at length gave in, the city was killed in the streets.

At latest dates Madrid was tranquil. Espartaco was supposed to be within the city, under arrest.

At Barcelona, and elsewhere, there had been smaller outbreaks, but they were speedily suppressed.

The headquarters of the insurrection were at Saragossa, where Espartaco's friends had gained a victory over the garrison, and where, it is reported, more than a legal quorum of the Cortes had assembled, and proclaimed Liberty and the Constitution!

The Emperor of France had ordered a French force to assemble on the Spanish frontier as a measure of precaution. Narvaez and other adherents of ex-Queen Christina were also hastening to the frontier.

A letter from the Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Paris says the difficulty between Spain and Mexico has been honorably settled. The British news is entirely unimportant. Parliament would adjourn about the 20th. The large failures alluded to in the last steamer's news were John Nunn, cotton broker, Liverpool; Jos. Wright & Co., spinners, Stockport; Lowe & Lane, commission merchants, Manchester; Baxter & Co., and four other houses. The liabilities were all large and the assets small.

MARKETS.—The Liverpool Cotton market had undergone no change, and the business was to a moderate extent, prices closing firm; the sales of the three days amounted to 21,000 bales, including 2,000 sales to speculators and 4,500 to exporters.

The Central American Question.

The *London Times* states that Mr. Dallas is empowered to propose to the British Government the establishment of San Juan as a free port, under Nicaraguan sovereignty, governing to the republic of Costa Rica through the trade route, and through such portions of the river San Juan as may be necessary; the Mosquito Indians to be concentrated in a definite territory, which shall leave clear the mouth of the river San Juan and the town; but their rights to be guaranteed, and an annuity for a term paid to their chiefs; the Bay Islands to be restored to the state of Honduras, but Belize to remain a British possession, with the same territorial limits as in 1850.

The *Times* goes on to say: By this arrangement we merge our separate protectorate of the Mosquito into what may be called the Bay Islands, to which a desultory occupation had given us possession, and which, if stationed there, would have given us a permanent foothold. On the other hand we avoid giving the United States to abrogate the treaty of 1850, which would expose this part of the world to many evils which the treaty, inconclusive as it may appear, has dispensed. We fully establish the neutrality of Central America, and raise a moral prohibition against any future filibustering or annexation.

That we lose anything material by such an arrangement, no one can believe; but still the arrangement should be clearly understood to be a compromise, in which this country does not give up its construction of the treaty, but only makes concessions to those of the American Government, in abandoning its own extreme views.

A fifth point in the proposal of Mr. Dallas is that the Central American States should make grants similar to that promised by Honduras, respecting any actual or prospective plan for a communication between the two oceans. If the consent of these republics can be obtained to such an arrangement, it will, no doubt, be a great advantage to the cause of civilization, and cause us less to regret the temporary differences which shall end in such a result.

The Brooks and Burlingame Affair.

Messrs. Brooks and Keitt were unanimously re-elected in their districts; and the former has reappeared, and taken his seat. Neither of them went down to South Carolina, but contented themselves with writing letters, in which they claimed the support of their constituents on the merits of their late behavior. How long can there be peace between Massachusetts and South Carolina! There is more hatred between these two States than either of them felt for England during the Revolutionary war.

Since my last dispatch, Mr. Brooks has openly held the while during the war, and himself before a Massachusetts man. Mr. Burlingame, the younger member of the House, has the credit of having done it, and it happened as follows:—In the course of the debate on the motion for expulsion, Mr. Burlingame said that Brooks "stole upon the Senator from Massachusetts, and snatched him as Cain snatched his brother." A demand for explanation ensued, and after some time the following paper was drawn up by Mr. Speaker Banks, as the friend of Mr. Burlingame, and signed by the latter:

Mr. Burlingame, in a fair and manly way, admitted his responsibility for any language used in his speech, and disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the personal character of Mr. Brooks, or to impugn his motives in any respect, a want of courage, but discriminating between the man and the deed; that he was called upon to allude, he had characterized the latter only in such a manner as his representative duty required him to do.

The Northern papers commented very severely on this document, and accused Mr. Burlingame of backing down. It is certain that such a card should never have been drawn up by Mr. B's friends, nor signed by him; but they are all Northern men, and fortunately on heretofore several things better than the *code duello*. Upon learning the interpretation placed upon his conduct, Mr. Burlingame instantly published a card withdrawing the former one, and declaring that he had left his speech to interpret itself. Brooks then sent him a note inquiring at what place, out of the District, a challenge could be passed between them. Mr. Burlingame named the Clifton House, on the Canada side of the Niagara Falls, and leaving one of his seconds to confer with the friend of Mr. Brooks, he set off at once for the place designated, accompanied by his other second, Gen. James, of Wisconsin, having preserved the greatest secrecy throughout. To the astonishment of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Brooks refused to follow, and suffered himself to be arrested and held to bail. He then, in the absence of his antagonist, published a long card, attempting to shift the reproach of his cowardice to the shoulders of Mr. Burlingame. These are his words:—He requires me to meet him in Canada, at a distance of near seven hundred miles by the mail route—a route running through the enemy's country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. Burlingame that I could not pass without the gunshots of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. He knew that I could never get to Canada, and that were I to do so, and he were to fail, that I never would get back. He might as well have designated Boston Common.

The utility of this excuse is evident. The Clifton House is not more than thirty or forty-eight miles from Niagara Falls. We are not a "know no better" than Mr. Brooks, but little doubt of his "assassins" there is in the State through which he would have had to pass. As for the "bailiffs," the fact of the duel having occurred beyond the frontier would have precluded the possibility of no molestation from them. He appears to have discovered

ed that Mr. Burlingame was a dead shot with the rifle, and he therefore ends his card by saying, "I have no further demands upon him"—(he concludes to dispense with the satisfaction he had demanded)—but should he be screwed up to the point of making demands upon me, I will treat him as a gentleman, and meet him in any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms."

On Mr. Burlingame's return to Washington, he too published a card, the noble manliness and modesty of which is a triumph over his opponent. It winds up as follows:—

"It would have been a happy circumstance for me, had I shown half as much regard for my reputation as my 'gallant' friend did for his life. Then, my name would not have been linked with one whose address in getting out of difficulty is only equalled by his shrewdness in securing from an unsuspecting man what he tried to construe into an endorsement of his courage. I can endorse it no longer; and now give him full notice. It is kind of Mr. Brooks to hand me over to the reputation of men, and then to propose to admit me to the position of a gentleman, provided I would challenge him. He demands a triumph over his opponent, but I would not send, although I would accept a challenge. If I cannot hereafter praise the gentleman's courage, I can commend his prudence. This is revealed to me in the fact that, without seeking another place of meeting, he rushes into print in such a way, as to make me forget my triumph in the shame I feel at the conduct of my antagonist. As if suspecting that I might change the place, he closes the door against it by stating that he should have no further demands on me. I now dismiss, as far as I can, the ex-member from South Carolina from my mind. Self-respect requires me to say that I can never again recognize, save to do him a kindness, if it should be in my power, Pres. S. Brooks. I hand him over to that public, North and South, which is ever scornful of those who boast much and perform little."

The result of the whole is, that every one, North and South, now admits that Brooks is a coward, and Burlingame true and brave as he is kind and modest. It is the story of David and Goliath repeated. The personal friends, however, of Mr. Brooks, and those of Senator Butler, are doing their best to cover up his disgrace; and at the White Sulphur Springs, where he staid during his short banishment from the House, an attempt was made to kidnap him. It appears that when leaving he called for his bill, and was informed that his financial matters had been attended to by the guests, and that a private carriage and an escort awaited him without. The friends waived their handkerchiefs in honor of South Carolina, and her "chivalrous" representative. It would be very unjust to suppose that the orations at first offered to Mr. Brooks, gave a true index of Southern sentiment; for the leading papers, out of his own State, unsparringly condemned his conduct.

This affair has been the exciting topic of the last fortnight; the names of Brooks and Burlingame have been in everybody's mouth, and as you will see by your exchanges, the press has given a great many columns to it.—*Correspondence of S. F. Chronicle.*

Acquittal of P. T. Herbert.

P. T. Herbert, Congressman from California, has had a second trial for the murder of Keating, at Washington, and has been acquitted by the jury.

Adjournment of Congress.

Both Houses have decided that the present session shall close on the 18th of August, in view of which, all parties are urging an instant return of absent members, and many important issues will have to be acted upon during the brief period of the session that remains.

The steamer *Empire State*, Capt. Brayton, left Fall River at 2 o'clock on Saturday, July 26th, for New York, with about 150 passengers, and when near New York with the starboard boiler burst, making little or no noise, sending the steam down through the grate bars to the blow box, which burst, when the steam escaped to the deck. A portion of the deck passengers and crew, who were standing near, were more or less injured by inhaling the steam, six of whom subsequently died. Capt. B. immediately anchored the boat and got steam on the other boiler. After which he got under way and put back to Fall River, where he transferred the passengers to the State of Maine. It was ascertained that twenty or thirty had been either killed or frightfully scalped.

Late and important from Nicaragua.

We are in possession of private, reliable advice from Nicaragua of the highest importance. It would seem that this unfortunate country never is to have peace.

Anarchy and misrule exist there now in their worst form. Walker's position is a most precarious one. He has only twelve hundred followers, all told, whilst Rivas, who still contends that he is President, is fortifying himself at Canaguana, and has already three thousand well-armed troops. He has the sympathy of the entire country, except the few Americans who still adhere to Walker, and his countrymen are daily rushing to his standard. Honduras and Guatemala are organizing forces to invade Nicaragua and drive Walker from the country; and it is understood that as soon as the dry season resumes, now near at hand, they will make a descent on Nicaragua. Rivas will, of course, receive their sympathy and co-operation, as Walker is now regarded by the people of Nicaragua as a tyrant.

At first they were disposed to look upon him as their deliverer, but his many blunders and acts of cruelty have induced them to change their minds with regard to his character, aims and purposes.

The circular which accompanies our steamer edition, written and signed by Americans who are or were prisoners in Costa Rica, sets forth some of the causes of Walker's unpopularity, and is, we presume, the only truthful account of his doings in Nicaragua that has gone on to the United States. As no accounts have reached lately except those that have appeared in Walker's own organ. The people of the United States have been deceived and misled with regard to Walker's true character, and the only hope he has in view, and the sooner their minds are disabused, the better for the cause of truth and humanity, as it may have the effect of restraining young men from going to that sickly and unwholesome land.

The causes that impelled Walker to go to Nicaragua no longer exist. The people of the country no longer want him, and as he went there upon their invitation, as he alleges, he should now leave, since by his acts of cruelty he has driven them from his support. They prefer one of their own countrymen to preside over them; and hence they cling to Rivas. Walker's arrogating to himself the right to depose Rivas, the people of Nicaragua do not recognize. They regard Rivas as the rightful President of the country. He is so recognized by the United States Government; and we are anxious to know how the Government will act in view of the present state of things in Nicaragua. It seems to us it must continue to recognize the Rivas Government so long as it is in power, and has not been revoked by a clear expression of the people. We do not regard the election of Walker, by the votes of his few deluded followers, as a fair expression of the sentiments of the people of Nicaragua, and we presume the United States Government will also view it as an unfair expression of their wishes.

We do not believe that peace will be restored to Nicaragua until Walker is driven or withdrawn from the country, and as he is now an interloper, *supra*, it is the duty of the United States to interpose, as they did when he invaded Mexico, and forever put a stop to his schemes of self-aggrandizement. They owe it to themselves to do so. Nothing has done more to injure the American character, not only on this Continent, but throughout Europe, than the conduct of Walker in Nicaragua. If he were really struggling for liberty and to better the condition of the people of that country, and had so acted as to secure their respect and co-operation, he would have our warmest sympathy and most zealous support.

But we now firmly believe is not his purpose. His object is evidently conquest and self-aggrandizement. The toast he gave at a dinner in Granada not long since, and which he supported in a speech, with regard to the ashes of Columbus which now repose in Havana, indicates pretty

clearly, we think, that he has designs on Cuba. Besides, one of his generals and confidential advisers, recently sent as agent or minister to England from Nicaragua, is a disaffected Cuban, and has for years been plotting the conquest of that island by filibusters.

The commercial and business resources of Nicaragua, we are assured, are in the worst possible condition. Business of every description is entirely suspended, and there is little or no money in the country. The greatest distress prevails, and the future as well as the present of Nicaragua presents a sad picture. We sincerely trust that succor will soon be afforded to that unhappy country.—*Panama Star and Herald, Aug. 15.*

Free and Slave Representation.

Previous to the admission of California there were thirty States in the Union—fifteen being free and fifteen slave States. By the census of 1850, the population of the free States appears as follows, leaving out California. The square miles of each, with their representation in Congress are added:

POPULATION.	
Fifteen free States.....	13,247,022
Fifteen slave States.....	6,184,404
Difference.....	7,062,618

SQUARE MILES.	
Fifteen free States.....	928,894
Fifteen slave States.....	424,341
Difference.....	504,553

REPRESENTATION.	Free.	Slave.
Fifteen free States.....	30	14
Fifteen slave States.....	30	9

By the above it will be seen that a population of six millions in the slave States sends the same number of Senators as the thirteen millions in the free States; and that the slave States have also ninety Representatives, in a population that, at the same ratio, would entitle the free States to 195 Representatives, whereas they have but 142. South Carolina, with a white population of 274,533, has six Representatives, while New Hampshire has a population of 317,456, and Vermont a population of 313,402, and yet have but three Representatives each.

Again—the State of New York gave at the last Presidential election 522,294 votes, while the eleven Slave States, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, gave 315,150 votes, or 7,135 votes less than New York. Yet these eleven Slave States have twenty-two Senators and New York but two. The *Norwalkites*, with these facts before them, talk about the rights of the South and the injustice of the North. In the language of Col. Benton—"The North has been more than just—she has been magnanimous."

The South already possess more than double the territory of the Free States, and not half the population. If there is a limit to the rapacious demands of slavery, the history of despotism throughout the world has failed to mark it, and American tyranny forms no exception to the rule.—*California Chronicle.*

Marriage among the Anglo-Saxons.

By the Anglo-Saxon laws, every woman was under the care of some man, who was termed her "mundoria," or guardian; and no one could marry her without having first paid a sum of money as a compensation to her mundoria. The father, of course was the guardian of his unmarried daughter; the brother, if the father died; and next to him, the nearest male relative; if, however, the female was friendless and alone, she found in the king her legal guardian. There were no runaway matches, no clandestine and romantic nuptials among the Saxon people; they did everything, even in their very love affairs, in a plain matter of fact way; they estimated the value of the maid according to her rank in life, and the law fixed the sum which should be regarded as a legal tender to satisfy the avarice of her guardians. The first step in courtship, therefore, was to buy the consent of the mundoria; the lover was then admitted into the society of his mistress, and allowed to claim her in due course as his wife; if, however, her personal charms, or her disposition proved, on better acquaintance, unsatisfactory to her suitor, and he failed to complete the bargain, he became immediately amenable to the law. For this breach of a promise of marriage, he had to pay not only the usual mund or consideration fee to her guardian, but an additional compensation, besides a sum of money to those who had become sureties for the fulfillment of the agreement on his part.

If a man ventured to marry without first having bought and paid for his wife, he was guilty of the crime of *mundræch*, the consequences of which were both disastrous and vexatious. The husband in such a case possessed no legal authority over his personal charms, or her disposition proved, on better acquaintance, unsatisfactory to her suitor, and he failed to complete the bargain, he became immediately amenable to the law. For this breach of a promise of marriage, he had to pay not only the usual mund or consideration fee to her guardian, but an additional compensation, besides a sum of money to those who had become sureties for the fulfillment of the agreement on his part.

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